

XIII. *Two new species of Lycaenopsis from Borneo (Sarawak).* By Dr. T. A. CHAPMAN.

[Read December 7th, 1910.]

PLATE XXVIII.

THE two species here described appear to be new, as I find no descriptions that will apply to them. The photographs of the insects and those of the male appendages will make it easy to recognise the insect with none of the doubt that pertains to some descriptions in this genus. I append descriptions rather out of deference to custom than as of necessity.

The butterflies were accompanied by a specimen labelled *nigerrimus*, R.S., unfortunately without an abdomen, and a female example of apparently another new species. As it was of course impossible to examine the male appendages of these species, I say nothing further about them.

Lycaenopsis moultoni, n.sp. (Plate XXVIII, figs. 5, 6, 7.)

Rather brilliant *bochus*-like blue with a broad black border along costa and round hind margins, 3 mm. wide from apex and 1.2 mm. round margin—dead black in one specimen, in the other each space round hindwing is faintly paler with a dark spot or line in it centrally; no discal line or other mark; fringe dark at base, whitish at edge. Beneath, greyish white, spots faintly darker, except two costal spots and three towards anal angle of hindwing, black, all margined or ringed paler. Discal lines in both wings. Postdiscal row of forewing forms a nearly continuous line, except a break inwards of fourth spot from third on vein 4. Hindwing, basal row of spots present, one costal and one in cell; postdiscal row, costal, large black, 2nd below it or rather basal to it; 3rd and 4th much further out, 5th a little basal to these, but nearly in line; 6th black, more basal, and 8th nearly as much so, 7th rather far out, these three large and conspicuous.

The margin presents fringe brownish with white line at base, then a black line round wing margin, a little way in a not very dark line is arched inwards over each space, leaving a pale patch with a central nearly black mark straight on its outer margin,

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arched on its basal side—a bright white line round eyes; palpi black with long white scaling beneath; antennae black with extremely narrow white rings at joints. Exp. al. 24 mm.—very small for a *Lycaenopsis*, and with a rather acute apex, like *matanga*.

The appendages have large rounded dorsal pieces and unarmed clasps, not altogether unlike those of *ceyx* or *plauta*, a form apparently usual with the more southern species of the group and not dissimilar to those of *Megisba mabaya*, which is certainly very close to *Lycaenopsis*.

The clasps are long, rounded at ends, and constricted in middle, almost dumb-bell-shaped, again suggestive rather of *M. malaya* than the more typical *Lycaenopsids*.

The *aedoeagus* is rather shorter and stouter than that of *L. matanga*, but otherwise of similar structure.

Two specimens ♂♂, Sarawak Museum, labelled Matang Road, 7, 3, 10 (type), and Matang Road, December 29th, 1909.

I understand that one of these specimens will be placed in B.M., South Kensington.

Lycaenopsis matanga, n. sp. (Plate XXVIII, figs. 1, 2, 3, 4.)

Upper surface dark (black-brown) with a darker line at end of cell, in one specimen, hardly in the other; on the upperwing is an area of blue, rather violet in one specimen, greenish in the other, from the cell to inner margin, extending upwards beyond the cell, leaving a black margin 4 mm. wide at tornus, 3 mm. wide at vein 4. In one specimen it is a little more restricted, in the other it has a faint extension over the lower margin of the cell. In the hindwing there is a slight central tint in one specimen, in the other the blue extends to 7 mm. from base and is 4 mm. across.

Underside white, fringes with outer half paler, with a smoky tint along costa and hindmargin of forewing, in one specimen involving most of the wing. Underside has little marking under forewing (not altogether from poor condition) in one specimen, in the other is a discal line (dark with white margin) and the post-discal series of spots (cinereous with white borders) consists of 6 spots, the first four in a slightly curved line, the third askew, as in *puspa*, the fifth is set in abruptly from the 4th and is in a straight line with the sixth, both being somewhat linear, pointing to costal end of first spot. Within the dark fringe is a white line, then a dark one, a paler spot (in each space) and an arched spot; the dark lines (or spots) are weakly marked, and outline the marginal eyespots. The hindwing has the costal and discal spots of the usual transverse basal set, the

costal one marked; still larger is the costal spot of the postdiscal series, in the space below it the faint 2nd spot; below this, further out, the next four in a curved row, the second a little oblique, the fourth larger; the 7th lies further out (in space 1-2) and the 8th further in again level with 6th; 6, 7 and 8 larger and darker, but not so dark as first, 7th kidney-shaped, hilum towards base of wing, a discal line longer and plainer than on forewing. The marginal marking of the hindwing is the dark line of fringe and an inner somewhat sinuous line (curved inwards in the spaces) with a dark mark in each space between the two lines.

A narrow white ring round eyes, antennae dark brown (black?) with very narrow white rings, less narrow basally. Exp. al. 32-36 mm.

The wing apex is rather more pointed than in many *Lycaenopsis*s. The appendages belong to the group that have no teeth on the clasps, such as *planta* and *ceyx*, and to which many of the more southern insular forms such as *melaena* and *tenella* approach. The pointed clasp suggests *albocerulea*, but the full rounded dorsal pieces are very different. It is very distinct from any other form I have examined. The *aedoeagus*, unfortunately outside the photographed area in the plates, is long, 1 mm., rather slender, not quite cylindrical, but rather bulbous basally, but less so than usual in *Lycaenopsis*s, and with hardly any of the common angulation, the portion beyond the floor, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of total length, has three more chitinised lines, one of these forming the style twice as long as the others, the *vesica* (Pierce) very finely spiculated. Altogether somewhat similar to that of *alboceruleus*.

Two ♂♂, Sarawak Museum, labelled Matang, February 1902, No. 13 (type), and Kuching, January 1898 (♂).

One, I understand, is to be placed in B.M., South Kensington.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXVIII.

- FIG. 1. *Lycaenopsis matanga* upper side.
 2. " " under "
 3. " " appendages × 40.
 4. " " " another specimen × 40.
 5. " *moultoni* upper side.
 6. " " under "
 7. " " appendages × 60.